FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1841. [NO. 1272.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be published, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

EDWD W. WILKINGS,
Commission & Forwarding Agent,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Has on hand and received by late arrivals—
50 BAGS Laguira and Cuba COFFEE,
[illegible] Muscovado, Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGARS,
[illegible] Surinam and N. O. Molasses,
[illegible] Liverpool Salt,
[illegible] Alum ditto,
[illegible] Swedes and English Iron,
[illegible] assorted Cut Nails,
[illegible] Dupont's Powder,
[illegible] Shot,
[illegible] Bar Lead,
[illegible] 8 x 10 & 10 x 12 Window Glass,
[illegible] Pipes,
[illegible] Crockery, assorted,
[illegible] Glass Tumblers & Pocket Bottles,
[illegible] and half casks Malaga Wine,
[illegible] Bar Soap,
—ALSO—
[illegible] Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Starch,
[illegible] Sugar, Epsom and Glauber Salts,
[illegible] Madder, Imperial and Hyson Tea, Ginger and Bale Rope, Saltpetre, Alspice in Oil, an assortment of Hollow Ware, Boxes, &c. &c. The above will be [illegible] to every customers on the usual terms. [illegible]
71-4w

FOR SALE.
[illegible] Cotton and Grain FARM, of about [illegible] within three miles of this place, containing about 200 acres of prime Low Grounds. The Farm is in a good [illegible]. Any person wishing to work [illegible] would do well to call and look [illegible]. Apply to
W. B. McCORKLE.
Fay. N. C., Oct. 5, 1841. 71tf

Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.
[illegible] COTTON YARN, a superior [illegible] of the Beaver Creek Mills. [illegible] SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention [illegible] constantly on hand and for sale at the
HALL & JOHNSON.
ALSO,
[illegible] an assortment of GROCERIES, [illegible] GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all [illegible] & A. comprising a General Stock for [illegible] which will be sold low for Cash or [illegible].
HALL & JOHNSON.
[illegible] 12, 1841. 71tf

FOR SALE,
[illegible] CHEST'S FINE HYSON TEA,
[illegible] Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
[illegible] Celebrated PLASTER.
[illegible] 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office at Wadesboro', N. C. on the 1st of October, 1841.—
[illegible] Wadsworth.
[illegible] Brooks, Samuel Bowman.
[illegible] Chase, Vinny Cotrell, Alex'r Culbreth, [illegible] Cox.
[illegible] Dees,
[illegible] Edwards.
[illegible] Grice, Susan Gallings.
[illegible] Holloway, Wm. Howard, Ephraim [illegible], Bridges, James Hamer.
[illegible] Ledbetter.
[illegible] Lansay.
[illegible] Morris, Hardy May.
[illegible] Price, C. W. Peeples, Samuel Phillips, Lewis Pitts.
[illegible] Raiford, 2.
[illegible] Smoore, Llewellen Sinclere, H. Streator, [illegible] Sykes.
[illegible] Taylor, J. M. Threadgill, G. B. Tennison, [illegible] Tyson, Jr.
[illegible] Freeman Wright, Joseph White, Joseph [illegible], R. H. Winston, John M. Williams.
W. B. McCORKLE, *P. M.*

LIST OF LETTERS
REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C. on the 1st of October, 1841:—
[illegible] Allen Arnet, William Autry, Susan Autry, [illegible] Autry, B. F. Atkins, Elizabeth Allen, [illegible] Alderson (B. N.) Elizabeth Alderman.
[illegible] James Boxer, Mary Jane Buie, Bryan Byrd, [illegible] Boon Stephen Bethea, Mary Jane Bunn, [illegible] Robert Margaret Barkley, John Bell, Thomas [illegible], Joseph Bunn, Daniel Baker.
[illegible] James Cameron, Angus Cameron, James [illegible], John Corvin, Donald Campbell, Isham Carmichael Campbell, William Corbin, Jonas Crossman, [illegible] Citron.
[illegible] Hollon Drury, Thomas Dunn, Ansley Dawkins [illegible] Bailey.
[illegible] Theophilus Evans.
[illegible] Jno. Gaddie, Jr., Jas. Gibson, Wm. P. Gregg, [illegible] Priscilla Hagins, Ransom Howard, Jno. Hair, [illegible] Hawes, Chas. M. Harris, Elizabeth Hawes, [illegible] Howell, Allen Hall.
[illegible] Silvey Johnson, E. Jennings, Robt. Johnson, [illegible] Ezekiel King, G. T. King, Barbara A. King, [illegible] Kelly.
[illegible] Elias Lilly, Patience Lyons, Sherod Lucas, [illegible] Dr. Robert Monroe, William Mitchell, Mary Maxwell, Henry Mason, David Manuel, Goodman Manuel, Duncan Munn, David S. Maultsby.
[illegible] Alexander McKethen, Alexander McDonald, [illegible] D. McCollum, David G. McDuffie, W. [illegible] Isabella McNeill, Alex'r McAllister, [illegible] McMillan, Neil McKay, James McFadyen, [illegible] McDonald, Margaret McNeill, Nancy McLean, [illegible] John McRay, Gilbert McInnis, Thomas McKay, Daniel McGill, John McInish, —— [illegible], Penelope McSwain, Angus McMillan, [illegible] McMillan, Andrew McDunn, John McLean.
[illegible] David R. S. Nowlin.
[illegible] William J. Oldham, Jesse Olephant.
[illegible] Noel Pate, Thomas Porter, Anthony Pilkington, Edward Perry.
[illegible] John Ray, (Tailor.) Elias Revels, D. B. Robinson, Jonathan Roberts.
[illegible] Lovely Smith, Col. Wm. Shaw, Thos. Strotheldge, Cornelius Smith, Daniel Stewart, Emily Scott, [illegible] Smith, Bluford Simmons, Richard Smith, [illegible] Strickland.
[illegible] Eliza Tyler.
[illegible] Hiram Wright, John H. Williams, William [illegible], Silvester Worle, Susan Ann Williams, [illegible] Watlington.

JOHN MACRAE, *P. M.*

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, after three months from the date hereof, for the re-issue of a Certificate for Twelve Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of William Little, the original of which has been lost.
WILLIAM LITTLE.
October 5, 1841. 71-3mpd

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES.
ALL the Messages and Inaugural Addresses, of all the Presidents, from Washington down to Tyler, and including the Message of the latter at the late Extra Session,—an invaluable book to politicians.—for sale by
E. J. HALE.

ENTERTAINMENT.
LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.
E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf
My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

ALMANACS FOR 1842.
TURNER & HUGHES',
Farmers and Planters',
For sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.
October 12, 1841.

Miss BINGHAM'S SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES was opened on Monday last, the 4th instant.
October 6, 1841. 70-4w

KELVIN SCHOOL,
Near Pittsborough, N. C.

THE next Session of this School, which has lately been re-opened for the education of Young Ladies, will commence on the 15th day of November next, and end on the 15th day of April following.
The School will be under the care and instruction of Mrs. Hardin and Miss Sarah C. Smith, with the general attention and supervision of the Subscriber. Miss Smith was educated at the North, and brings with her the most satisfactory testimonials of character and qualifications, from that part of this State where she has been, for the last three years, successfully engaged in teaching.
This Institution will not be exclusively a Boarding School. Ten young Ladies would be received as boarders, at $80 per Session, including instruction in all the English branches. Parents desirous of placing their daughters in the same family with their teachers, are requested to give early information of their wishes. Miss Smith is an inmate of my family.
Board may be had in several of the most respectable families of the Village and vicinity, at moderate prices.
Those who may desire to enter Pupils earlier than the commencement of the next Session, will be charged only for the unexpired part of the present Session, which will terminate on the Friday preceding the commencement of the next.
TERMS:

English branches, including Reading, Writing, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Mechanical, Chemical, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Rhetoric, Botany and Geometry, per Session,	$16
French,	10
Painting,	10
Indian Japanning, whole course,	10
Wax Fruit and Flowers, ditto,	10
Needle Work, plain and ornamental,	5
Music,	25

Instruction in Music will be given by Mrs. Claudia Wiley.
References for Miss Smith are respectfully made to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. J. L. Bailey, Hillsborough.
Rev. Cameron F. McRae, Newbern.
John C. Etheridge, Esq., Elizabeth City.
C. R. Kinney, Esq. " "
Rev. G. W. Langhorn, Portsmouth, Va.
Josiah T. Granbury, Esq. Perquimons County.
Rev. Harvey Stanly, Richmond, Va.
W. H. HARDIN.
September 28, 1841. 70 tf.

$50,000, $30,000, $25,000.
On Saturday, October 23, THE
GRAND UNION LOTTERY,
Class 9, for 1841, will be drawn at Alexandria, D. C.
SIXTEEN DRAWN BALLOTS.
MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital Prize of		$50,000
1 Splendid Prize of		30,000
1 ditto ditto of		25,000
1 ditto ditto of		10,000
1 prize of	$8,000	10 prizes of $1,500
1 prize of	7,000	10 prizes of 1,250
1 prize of	6,000	50 prizes of 1,000
1 prize of	5,000	50 prizes of 500
1 prize of	4,000	50 prizes of 400
1 prize of	2,500	100 prizes of 300
1 prize of	2,311	100 prizes of 250
4 prizes of	2,000	170 prizes of 200
5 prizes of	1,750	&c. &c. &c.

16 drawn Numbers out of 78.
Tickets $20. Halves $10. Quarters $5, Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets			$260 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half do	130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter do	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighth do	32 50

$35,000 Capital.
Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,
Class M, for 1841, to be drawn in Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday, the 30th October, 1841.
14 Drawn Numbers out of 75.
MAKING NEARLY AS MANY PRIZES AS BLANKS.
SCHEME.
1 prize of $35,000, 1 of 12,500, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3000, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,615, 10 prizes of 2,000, 10 of 1,000, 12 of 500, 25 of 300, 75 of 200.
Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets			$120 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Half do	60 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarter do	30 00

For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages, in the above Splendid Lotteries, address
J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.
☞ Drawings sent immediately they are over to all who order as above.
Sept. 25, 1841. 70-4d-pd.

FRESH GOODS.
THE undersigned has now in Store, received by late arrivals from New York, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following GOODS, which are offered for sale for Cash, or on credit to punctual customers:—
1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 Hhds. MOLASSES,
25 Hhds. Muscovado and Porto Rico SUGARS,
125 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 tons Swedes Iron,
200 kegs assorted Nails,
75 boxes 8 x 10 Glass,
3 barrels Putty,
20 crates Crockery and Glass Ware,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
30 boxes Soap,
10 bags Almonds,
10 boxes No. 10 Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
25 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
25 boxes Fur and Wool Hats,
25 cases assorted Shoes and Boots,
15 boxes Stuart's Candy,
20 qr. casks Malaga and other Wines,
20 barrels Loaf Sugar,
5 boxes White Havana Sugar,
10 casks London Porter & Scotch Ale,
100 reams Writing & Wrapping Paper,
50 boxes Spanish Cigars.
Also a general assortment of Medicines, Drugs and Dye Stuffs, with sundry packages of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, and a great variety of other articles, making together a Stock worthy the attention of dealers.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
October 4, 1841. 70tf

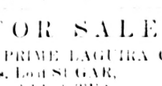
LAND FOR SALE.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, in the town of Averasborough, on Thursday the 22d day of October next, all the LANDS belonging to the Estate of the late Jonathan Smith, deceased, lying on both sides of the Cape Fear River, containing about fourteen hundred acres.
Also, five Lots in the town of Averasborough.
Terms—Twelve months credit, with approved security.
JOHN H. JONES.
GERARD J. SMITH.
September 22, 1841. 70-3w

VALUABLE LAND
FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale, on liberal terms, TWO PLANTATIONS in Moore County, one known for many years as the Plantation where on I reside, the other known as the Williams' Bridge place. The former tract contains about TWO THOUSAND ACRES, the most of which is good Corn, Wheat and Cotton land; the buildings are all in good repair, water good, and the situation desirable. The latter tract contains about TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, situated on Deep River, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Salem, a considerable portion of which is Low Grounds of the first quality. The buildings are comfortable, among which is a new Store House and an excellent stand for business. Independent of the advantages of the Land and Buildings, is a Bridge across the River, which yields an income equal to any Bridge on Deep River. I will sell one or both on terms corresponding with the times. A part of the purchase money will be required in advance.
JOSIAH TYSON.
Moore County, Sept. 28, 1841. 69tf

FOR SALE.
10 BAGS PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE,
1000 lbs. Loaf SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEA,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in half barrels, and Cod FISH,
London PORTER, in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING, do. BROWN,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDEGRIS, in canisters,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE and PAINT,
Olive OIL, &c. &c.
Old CHEESE and kegs of CRACKERS.
—ALSO—
A general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
April 6, 1841. 44

SCHOOL BOOKS.
THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phisiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.
Feb'y 1

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—
Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.
BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*
April 6, 1841. 44-tf.

FOR SALE.
20 HHDS. MOLASSES.
500 bushels Oats.
10 casks Land Plaister.
Red Clover Seed.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
February 9, 1841. 36-tf.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.
HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by
JAMES MARTINE.
N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.
Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

FARMERS' & PLANTERS'
LARGE ALMANAC FOR 1842.
20 GROSS just received, and for sale by
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
September 28, 1841. 69tf

REMOVAL.
THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.
☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.
AMOS KIMBALL.
January 26, 1841. 34tf

SMITH'S SCHOOL BOOKS.
SMITH'S GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS; English Grammar, and Arithmetic; for sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE.
NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale For terms, apply at this Office.
January 11, 1841. 32tf

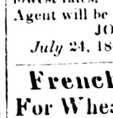
FOR SALE.
10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
August 17, 1841. 63-tf.

Swaim's Justice,
PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

LOVE'S HOTEL,
ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests.
E. LOVE.
April 26, 1841. 47tf

PATENT MEDICINES.
Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.
For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Pine Park Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a Negro man named
BILLY,
About 50 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a Painter. It is supposed that he is lurking about town, or probably he may steer his course either South to Alabama, or go to Moore county, about Deep River. The above reward will be paid for taking him and lodging him in the nearest Jail. Billy was formerly the property of Mr. C. Broadfoot.
C. J. CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 13, 1841. 45-tf
☞ I will give $25 for legal proof to the conviction of the villain aiding and harboring the above runaway, Slave.

1000 lbs. prime BACON, just received and for sale by
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

Notice to Pensioners.
THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.
ELIJAH FELLER.
Fayetteville, August 24, 1841. 64-tf.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.
OLD LINE.
To sail punctually every week during the year.
Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.
THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.
JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*
July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

French Burr Mill Stones
For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.
HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.
C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13*tf*

Davies' Mathematics,
DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.
THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies
1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.
For sale by E. J. HALE.

Stationary of all kinds,
KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

FROM THE MILTON (N. C.) CHRONICLE.

REMARKABLE CASE OF BIGAMY—FINISHED VILLAINY.

As the conductor of a public press, we have never been called upon to record a case of a more perfect and continued system of rascality than that which we feel bound to lay before our readers this week. Yet, such is the peculiar and varied nature of the case—such is its deep depravity—that we are at a loss where to begin or where to stop. We purpose however to detail the circumstances as they have come to our knowledge (confining ourself to the facts, as near as possible)—and in so doing we intentionally omit the *names* of the unfortunate females who have been made the wretched victims of a species of villainy unparalleled in this country. Their cup of sorrow and mortification must now be full, and we will not run it over by gazetting their names.

It appears that a certain Edward C. Boling, (son of the Rev. Mr. Boling, minister of the M. E. Church, and a resident of this county,) about 3 years since married a Miss P——, a lady of respectability as we learn, and lived with her for nearly 2 years. About 12 months ago he left his home for the purpose of studying the Law in Greensborough, N. C.—leaving his wife behind. On his arrival in Greensborough, he changed his name and introduced himself to the inhabitants of that town, as Sidney T. Smith, of Alabama,—he exhibited to the gentleman under whom he prosecuted the study of law, certificates purporting to be from distinguished gentlemen in North Alabama, and which represented him as the son of a wealthy cotton planter of that State. He obtained credit to a large amount in the stores of that place, and pretended that he was in daily expectation of the receipt of a large amount of funds from his father, living as above stated. Soon after, he informed his acquaintances that he expected his parents in a short time to pass through Greensborough, on a visit to some friends living in Southampton, Va. Again he pretended to learn that his father was dead, but that he expected a visit from his Mother; and with a countenance indicating grief for his lost parent, he entered a Milliner's shop and bespoke for his mother a costly dress of mourning, while *he* wore crape on his hat! (Bold and reckless man! thus to tamper with the wrath and thunderbolts of Heaven!) After this, he succeeded, by stratagem, to become acquainted with Miss E. B——, an accomplished young lady of Guilford county, and daughter of a gentleman of high respectability and of enviable property. He was pleased with her; and, with the cold-hearted ferocity of a fiend fresh from hell, determined to make her the victim of his foul treachery and deceit. By artful and false representstions, he gained the confidence of her father; and by warm and ardent professions of regard and attachment induced her to consent to become his bride. He determined in the black malignity of his soul to become the spoiler of the peace of that domestic circle where, before, all was tranquil happiness and joy. Like the gaze of the Basilisk his treacherous eye was fixed upon that fair victim, and she might not escape. Now he stood before the altar and plighted to Miss B—— his faith, and the nuptial tie was proclaimed to the world by the public journals—when not twenty miles distant lived a lawfully wedded wife, who, perhaps, at the moment of his marriage with Miss B——, sighed with a throbbing heart for her husband's return.

The tale stops not here. Soon after his second marriage, Smith *alias* Boling (a young man of fair complexion and genteel dress,) told his new father-in-law that he had been sadly disappointed in not having received the funds from Alabama, which he had so long expected, but still pretended that he confidently expected them to arrive in a short time; stated moreover that he had bargained with a Mr. Edward C. Boling of this county for a tract of land, and for which he agreed to pay Boling the sum of $3,700—and thus got his father-in-law to endorse the payment of a bond of three thousand and seven hundred dollars; which sum he borrowed to pay for land. Now, Smith *alias* Boling, pretended to visit this Edward C. Boling, to ratify the land bargain. After a short absence he returned back, and, lo! Boling had, by hook or crook, defrauded him out of his money! He remained with his wife a few days, and concluded to go and see Boling again: and such was now the length of his absence that his last wife becoming uneasy—proceeded in quest of him, to the house of the Rev. Mr. Boling, of this county, expecting to meet with him there: but she found him not—Mr. Smith was not known by any one of the family;—while there Mrs. Smith became acquainted with Mrs Edward C. Boling—whose husband was absent also: The two ladies remained together for several days, and mutually expressed anxiety for the return of their husbands, never once dreaming that they were the wives of *one and the same man!* Mrs. Smith *alias* Boling, finally returned home without hearing from her husband—but Smith arrived soon after her return; told a smooth tale relative to his absence, and still complained of his treatment from Boling.

The want of space compels us to pass over many events of interest which transpired after this last return mentioned, until his arrest. His new father-in-law, enraged against Boling, and unwilling that his son-in-law should brook such injustice, sought redress by the force and power of the law. He accordingly had a Writ issued for the arrest of Boling, charging him with swindling Sidney T. Smith. On Tuesday last (our County Court being in session,) Smith, in connexion with a young man, a relative of Mrs. Smith, arrived at Yanceyville, the county seat of this county, on his way, as he said, to Southampton, to take charge of several negroes which he owned there, and to collect a large sum of money then due him. But on his arrival at the Court-house, he made out to the young man that his horse was too lame to travel further—sent the young man on to Southampton, stating that he would return, get another horse, and soon be with him. Thus they parted, and the young man is now, perhaps, awaiting Smith's *alias* Boling's presence in Southampton, or enquiring in vain after the property. We have said that they parted—Smith pretended to go back. Col. Lea, Deputy Sheriff, who had been on the look-out for Boling, was informed that he was in the village; on further enquiry, he learnt that Boling had left town—some one had met him. Col. Lea mounted his horse and pursued him; he overtook Boling, who was on his way to the residence of his first wife, and brought him to town. Imagine the feelings of his new father-in-law who was in Yanceyville, on that day, seeking Boling's arrest, as he stepped into the Court-house to observe the culprit for the first time, and at a glimpse exclaimed: "*My God! that's the man who married my daughter!*"

Boling having been brought before an examining Court, was required to give bail, in the sum of $5000, with two or more securities, which failing to do, was committed to jail, and the witnesses bound to appear at Guilford Superior Court, where the defendant, Boling, will have his trial before the Hon. Judge Nash.

The Vine and Wine Making in North Carolina.—Mr. Weller, of Halifax, North Carolina, says that he has tried nearly one hundred kinds of grapes, and that his success has "fully convinced him that the business is very profitable," if the grapes are selected and the business managed with judgment. With foreign kinds of grapes, however, or any which are pre-disposed to rot in our climate, as foreign grapes are, and the adoption of the modes of culture followed in other countries, he considers the issue precarious.

His estimate of the different kinds of grapes gives preference to them in the following order:

1. The *Scuppernong*, the famed native of North Carolina.
2. *Weller's Halifax*, a native of Halifax county, North Carolina.
3. *Norton's Virginia Seedling.*
4. The *Lenoir*, which is the same, he says, as the *Clarence* of France.
5. The *York Madeira.*
6. A grape called by him the *Vitis Arbor.*

The *Isabella*, he considers a fine eating grape, but too subject to rotting to be cultivated for wine making.

Silver Ore.—There was on Saturday exhibited at the Merchants Exchange a large mass of this metal, weighing near 1,200 ounces, the produce of the Washington mine, in Davidson county, North Carolina. This is the third specimen exhibited; the quality is about 999-1000 with an addition of 10-1000 of gold. The ores of lead and silver are, we understand, very abundant, the veins having been proved from the depth of 160 feet up to the surface. The mine is worked by an incorporated company, of which Wm. Blackburn, Esq. of Philadelphia, is the president. The cake exhibited is from the refinery of Geo. Greenfield, Brooklyn.

The Editor of the Charlotte Journal having recently been upon his travels, has in part discourseth of the "Switzerland of America." "Day after day, have we roamed over "mountain, hill and dale," gazing now upon a beautiful waterfall, tumbling down in showers of spray where the rainbow danced in sportive gambols, in the soft beams of day. We have watched to see the chrystal drops collect among the rocks, again to leap over precipices on their way to the plains below. Anon we have stopped to view the vast masses of rock, thrown around in majestic grandeur, exciting in our bosoms feelings of sublimity and of awe. But, reader, excuse us, and if you wish to admire the beauty, wisdom, and power of the Creator, spend a few weeks in the highlands of North Carolina."

The Tippecanoe Club of Philadelphia have instructed an eminent jeweller to prepare a diamond ring as a present to the Hon. J. M. Botts, of Va., to bear this inscription: "Head him or die."

One David Shoemaker is a candidate for the Legislature, in Copiah county, Mississippi. Mr. Shoemaker has been *pumped*, and declares that he has *ever* been a Whig, body and *sole*. He declares he shall continue, while moons *wax* and wane, a whig to the *last*. He is in favor of *revamping* the credit of the State, and *footing* all her bills to the *end*. Mr. Shoemaker ought to be elected—it *boots* not how many may run against him, he will out-*heel* them all, and prove himself *boss* of the concern.

Pride.—Was it our Dr. Franklin, who said—"Pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy. When you have bought one fine thing, you must buy ten more, that your appearance may be all of a piece; but it is easier to suppress the first desire than to satisfy all that follow it."

"*Temperance*" *among the* "*Workmen.*"—We learn from the Hillsborough Recorder that Mr. *Henry Workman* was married on the 3d inst. to Miss *Temperance Workman.* Their progeny will of course be *temperate* and *industrious.* It is a decided good stock to raise children from.—*Petersburg Int.*

The following is another of the able and instructive articles for which we are of late indebted to the Editor of the Charleston Courier:

MR. CALHOUN AND THE LAND BILL.

The late speech of Mr. Calhoun on the land bill is full of awful portents, and marked by all the lugubrious extravagance and terrific predictions of ruin to the country and the Constitution which beset his imagination when he rises to declaim against measures unpalatable to himself.

In the following extract he makes the land bill the monster of monsters—the monster that Gen. Jackson slew was a pigmy, and the tariff abomination mere moonshine, in the comparison, and even that monstrous monster, abolition, but a grain in the swallow of one who could gulp down such a camel as that "detestable bill." If this be so, then has Mr. Tyler indeed committed a most unpardonable and unatonable Whig sin in signing the land bill. In doing so, Mr. Calhoun being judge, he has overcome "overwhelming constitutional difficulties," and need not "trouble himself about constitutional scruples hereafter;" surrendered himself "to that fanaticism of party zeal" "which regards the preservation of the power of the Whig party as the paramount consideration," or, as he has played false to that party, it should rather be said to the fanaticism of selfishness which pursues private ends at the expense of the national good, and has forgotten, in the pursuit of party or the gratification of inordinate ambition, "constituents, constitution, duty, and country." But let Mr. Calhoun speak for himself:

"Such and so overwhelming are the constitutional difficulties which beset this measure. No one who can overcome them, who can bring himself to vote for this bill, need trouble himself about constitutional scruples hereafter. He may swallow, without hesitation, bank, tariff, and every other unconstitutional measure which has ever been adopted or proposed. Yes; it would be easier to make a plausible argument for the constitutionality of the most monstrous of the measures proposed by the Administration, for a bill in itself—than for this bill; for this bill, and yet we, the Senators from slaveholding States, the very safety of whose constituents depends on a strict construction of the Constitution, recording their names in favor of a measure from which they have nothing to hope and every thing to fear. To what is it to be ascribed but to the fanaticism of party zeal, openly avowed on this floor, which regards the preservation of the power of the Whig party as the paramount consideration? It has stood in the way of reference on the passage of this and the other measures for which this extraordinary session was convened; and when it is brought to the alternative of this bill or success, in the anxiety to avoid the former, rejects the other, constituents, constitution, duty, and country are all forgotten."

But the melancholy closing appeal of Mr. Calhoun is even more remarkable for its terrible warnings and evil auguries. He absolutely assigns to the land bill the office of Erostratus—it is to fire our Diana's fane, to "defeat the ends for which this Government was instituted, to destroy the liberties of the country." Here is the "woe to Jerusalem" sounded by this modern prophet:

"I have (said Mr. Calhoun, [illegible] opposed to say. I have pointed out [illegible] objections to this measure which I [illegible] within the scope of my [illegible] the patience of this [illegible] conclusion, let me [illegible] that is good and pure [illegible] mon country, and the [illegible] Ution and founders of [illegible] dangerous bill. I implore [illegible] before you give your [illegible] if it should pass and the [illegible] do more to defeat the [illegible] ment was instituted, [illegible] and destroy the liberty [illegible] has ever been proposed."

Would it be credited that the very man who thus denounced the [illegible] few days since, as a very Pandora's box of political mischief and ruin, as capable at one fell swoop *to subvert our Government, our Constitution, and our liberty*, as late as March, 1837, at a public dinner given to him and Mr. Preston publicly, at the Carolina Hotel, in this city, *openly declared himself in favor of this very principle*, now the subject of his gloomy and patriotic denunciations, and asserted the necessity of distributing the surplus revenue *among the States to whom it belongs?* He argued that the surplus revenue *had arisen directly from excessive sales of the public lands, stimulated by the measures of Gen. Jackson, and therefore it belonged to the States.*

In order that there may be no escape for Mr. Calhoun from this awkward dilemma, we give the report of his speech on that occasion, from his faithful organ, the Charleston *Mercury:*

"Mr. Calhoun addressed the meeting, and, after some introductory remarks pertinent to the occasion, proceeded to give a rapid sketch of that series of *corrupt measures* by which the Government of the United States had arrived at its present state of *disorder and iniquity.* He dwelt upon the removal of the deposites, by which the whole [illegible] tion came under the control of the Executive, to be employed, as it *was* employed, *in corrupting the press and buying the people.* He showed that the vast speculations in the public lands, the mad outpouring of the East into the West, the feverish eagerness of our capitalists to chalk out Kanes and Londons on every brook on the vale of the Mississippi, originated in depositing great sums of money in the Western banks; and consequently that the surplus revenue, against which the late President (Jackson) and his party declaimed so furiously, was the direct effect of Jackson's own favorite measure. He remarked upon the Compromise act—that its object was not to exterminate the manufactures of the North, but to deliver the South from a system of unequal and unjust TAXATION—to confer a great good with the least possible evil. He fully exculpated the manufacturing interest from any share in the late attempt to shake the compromise, he asserted that the attempt was the work of politicians alone, (Mr. Wright, &c.) with the purpose of reconciling the North and the South; he showed the necessity of that act, the completeness of its [illegible] reduce the revenue to the want of the Government, and in the meantime the necessity of distributing the surplus among the States, to which it *of right belonged.* He pointed out the motives of the dominant party in opposing the DISTRIBUTION, and [illegible] of their *momentary* and MISERABLE [illegible] measure would yet prevail—[illegible] and EVERY GOOD PATRIOT [illegible] and by every [illegible] into effect.

"He alluded to Mr. Walker's *Land Bill*, by which was attempted to be [illegible] MORE THAN THE PRESENT MISERIES of Western SPECULATION and EXECUTIVE CORRUPTION.

"After having given a true and [illegible] ture of the present disorders, he proceeded to express strong confidence in the ultimate triumph of the good over the evil—the reform of the Government and the *restoration* of the *Constitution.* He saw his way through the present confusion—the DISTRIBUTION MEASURE would [illegible] he believed that the PUBLIC LANDS WOULD BE GIVEN UP TO THE STATES—the Administration must yield to these measures, or fall before them. He had the strongest assurance that the Government would be reformed, and that the reform would come from the South."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The Baltimore papers of yesterday give full returns of the late election in Maryland. Mr. Thomas is elected Governor by a majority of 586 votes; and the Opposition party have a majority of six members in the House of Delegates; last year the Whigs had a majority of forty-one.

When with a heavy heart we admitted some days ago the probability of the loss by the Whigs of all the autumnal elections, we excepted the State of Maryland—such was our confidence in her integrity and soundness. We have, however, lost that State also, or rather she has led the way to the defeats which we may anticipate in other State elections which are to take place within the next few weeks. The election in Maryland, however, has been a very close one, and proves rather the apathy than the weakness of the Republican party in the State. If only a part of the Whigs of the city of Baltimore who absented themselves from the polls had voted, the election would have resulted differently.

Besides the apathy and indifference into which the Whigs have been thrown by the course of things at Washington, which might sufficiently account for the loss of the election, causes of dissatisfaction within the State operated most powerfully; the chief of which was, the weight of the direct taxation which the late Whig Legislature, in the honorable and high-minded discharge of a painful but imperative duty, found it necessary to impose to save the State from the shame and ruin of irretrievable bankruptcy. We are mortified to learn that some gentlemen of large property, Whigs in sentiment, and heretofore in action, voted the Locofoco ticket avowedly "to get rid of the taxes." The new Governor is, as we understand it, pledged to repeal the taxes, to exterminate all the issues of small money bills, including all those bills of credit issued by himself as President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and to do many other things which he will find equally practicable. The experiment is now to be made whether the prosperity of a State is to be advanced by an open contempt of all obligations of honor, as well as of State pride and patriotism. We shall see how this "experiment" will end.

Much as we may, for the sake of the principles involved, regret the loss of this election by the Whigs, we consider it the sure presage of success hereafter to the Whig cause in Maryland, as well as in the other States in which the present year witnesses Whig defeats. The Whig party, gaining strength by their fall, will be found exhibiting in the next year an energy in strong contrast with their present supineness. Recovering from the depressing effects of the occurrences at the seat of the General Government, appealing with post facto to the beneficent measures accomplished at the late session of Congress, notwithstanding these occurrences, they will rally in their strength and teach their adversaries next year, as they did a year ago, what power there is in the union of virtuous purposes with firm resolves.

As for the defeated Whig candidate, though we regret that our neighbors of Maryland have not appreciated as they ought the value of so upright and high-minded a statesman as William Cost Johnson, it is a satisfaction to know that his country has not lost his services where they may be quite as valuable as, under present circumstances, they could have been at the head of the government of Maryland. Already the whole country rises to feel a debt of gratitude for his agency in the late passage of the investigating act for the adjustment of the land question, to which he will, by his continuance in Congress, be enabled to add new titles to the esteem and confidence, not of his immediate constituents merely, but of the whole Union.

The vote in Maryland in 1840, for Harrison and Tyler, was 33,528. The Whig vote last week, for Governor, was 24,638—a falling off of 8,890, more than one-fourth of the Whig strength. Not one of these, it is believed, did the opposite party get; they all abstained from voting.

National Intelligencer.

Pennsylvania Election.—The fears which we expressed yesterday, in regard to the result of the Pennsylvania election, have been painfully realized by the returns which have since reached us. Governor Porter is doubtless reelected, and the Whig candidate, Mr. Banks, defeated, by a large majority.

The United States Gazette states that this result has been effected, not by the increase of the Locofoco vote, but by the decrease of the Whig vote.

In the city of Philadelphia the Whig party prevailed, but by a much diminished majority, and Mr. Jos. R. Ingersoll is returned to Congress, to fill the present vacancy. There is no little consolation in that.

National Intelligencer.

It is remarkable what depression of the business pursuits of the country, the currency, monetary exchanges of trade, &c. everywhere attends the success of that party which had possession of the Government during the last twelve years, and under whose ascendancy the prosperity of the country was checked and almost ruined. In Georgia, for instance, we see it stated in the Augusta Chronicle, that no sooner was it ascertained that the Locofoco candidate was elected Governor, and the same party had a majority in the Legislature, than such was the effect upon the currency as to make it impossible to sell bills of the Central Bank at any discount, and no one would undertake to say what the State bonds were worth, such was the anticipated depreciation.

National Intelligencer.

Bank Robbers Sentenced.—Brown, Green and Francisco, the robbers of the Herkimer County Bank, having severally pleaded guilty to the indictment found against them, were on Saturday sentenced at Herkimer to four years' confinement at hard labor in the State prison.

SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

The Address of the Whig Convention, which recently met at Syracuse in the State of New York, examines the course of President Tyler, with the frankness which should always characterize the conduct of freemen, and with the courtesy which should always characterize the conduct of gentlemen. It is bold and manly, courteous and dignified, forming a happy contrast to what *would have been* the conduct of the Van Buren party under similar circumstances. The freemen who met at Syracuse scorned to pledge themselves to "sink or swim" with a *man*, but they have sworn to "survive or perish" with their principles. They will look to Mr. Tyler's future conduct, sustaining him when he acts in conformity with Whig principles, and condemning him when he dissents from them. This is the true ground. The declaration that Mr. Tyler is bound by the one term principle, most appropriately finds a place in the Address. No Whig can, without forfeiting his pledges to the country, support any man for a second term. Every reason which could operate to prevent a Whig, regularly *elected to the Presidency*, from running for a second term, applies to Mr. Tyler. When he has finished the present term, he will have served out a full term with the exception of thirty days, and is as much bound by the reason and spirit of the one term priciple as though he had been regularly nominated, voted for and *elected* as *President.*—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

What say the Locofocos?—The Baltimore Republican ascribes the late triumph of its party in Maryland to "*the two vetoes*," This we do not deny. And we find in its truth the severest rebuke of those Whigs who permitted their dissatisfaction with this single, however much-to-be regretted, error of the Federal Executive, to betray them into forgetfulness of their duty to their party, to their State, and to their principles. Let the Baltimore Republican, however, and its co-laborers, derive what comfort they can from their present success; the cause they assign for it is of itself prophetic of their overthrow; for unless they can show (as we know they cannot) that the "vetoes" have driven any Whigs into the ranks of locofocoism, their triumph will be short-lived, and they may even now number its days.

National Intelligencer.

According to the "Tennessee Telegraph," E. H. Foster and John Bell will be the candidates of the Whigs for the U. S. Senate. All the Whigs desire to return Mr. Foster, who was instructed out of the Senate, but of Mr. Bell's election there is a little doubt, because he does not come from that part of the State which is locally entitled to the Senator, *viz.* East Tennessee. The Telegraph thinks, that considering the circumstances, under which Mr. Bell left the Cabinet, the East Tennessee Whigs will give in.

The officers of the Army at present in Washington waited upon the new Secretary of War in full uniform on Tuesday, and made quite an imposing display.

After waiting upon the Secretary of War, the Officers of the Army paid their respects to the Secretary of the Navy.—*Nat. Intell.*

The Richmond Enquirer has a long communication, reviewing the measures of the late session of Congress, in which the writer strings together a number of silly propositions by way of showing what is meant by the term Whig "now-a-days." The venerable editor, we will do him the justice to believe, hang his head in shame and sorrow when he came to the following specifications:

It means, that the *main* business performed by this Congress, which cost the People half a million of dollars, is the passage of three acts for the benefit of a privileged lady, named "Mrs. Harrison."

It means, that the said Mrs. Harrison shall not be charged with letter or new-paper postage.

It means, that the said Mrs. Harrison is to have a gratuity of $23,000.

It means, that an additional sum, of $3,000 is to be paid for the funeral expenses of the late Mr. Harrison, husband of the said Mrs. Harrison.

It means, that the Whigs may pay double salaries.

It means that we are to pay both for a living and a dead President.

It means, that the services of a dead man are worth at least $25,000.

If we mistake not, appropriations have been made by Congress for the benefit of three out of four of our Virginia Presidents in some shape or other, but party spirit had not then received a touch of the hyena, (an animal that seeks its prey among the tombs,) and there was nothing said about it; or, if remark was elicited, it was not *indecent* and *contemptible.*—*Norfolk Herald.*

Advertising.—One of our merchants, who has tried hard to get along and save the expense of advertising, in conversation with us a few days ago, told us that he had learned something in that way and should not again show himself a "penny wise and pound foolish." He said that since he had begun to advertise in all the papers, his business had not merely doubled and tripled but had increased *ten fold.* Many of our old fashioned merchants, who have been afraid of advertisement, have had to give way to the new and more enterprising traders—and if some of the former class have maintained their ground against the latter it has been so only under circumstances not common to the generality of merchants.

A merchant and manufacturer told us some time since that he had sold goods enough in one year to a *single* customer whom he *knew to have been drawn to his store by an advertisement*, to pay, from the profits of these goods, all his advertising expenses for that year. A firm of lumber merchants in this city not long since sold between five and six hundred dollars worth of lumber to a person from the country; when the bargain had been made, the purchaser remarked that he was induced to call on them (the sellers) from seeing their advertisement in the Palladium—and thereupon they sent us word to set them down thenceforth as yearly advertisers.

If customers were generally in the habit of saying to the merchant, "I see you advertise such and such articles and wish to look at them"—all doubts of the advantage of liberal advertising would soon vanish.

New Haven Pal.

MORE EXPLOITS OF THE GREAT FORGER AND SWINDLER.

We are authorized to publish the following letters, which show that Monroe Edwards, the accomplished swindler lately detected and taken into custody in Philadelphia, has been recently practising his trade in England. We should hope that unless the laws of New York administer upon him a sufficient retribution for the crimes committed there, to secure the public against his further depredation, that he may be held in reserve and handed over to be dealt with according to the principles of English justice.

Bost. Adv.

MARSHFIELD, Oct. 8, 1841.

Mr. Hale.—I know not how I may better guard the public against further practices of an imposter, than by publishing the following letter from Earl Spencer received by the Acadia. The accompanying letter, purporting to be written by me, is an entire forgery.

Of this Edwards I had some previous knowledge,—as he attempted similar frauds, some time ago, upon the late President of the United States, and my predecessor in the Department of State.

Yours, with much regard,

DAN'L. WEBSTER.

WISETON, Sept. 12, 1841.

My Dear Sir,—I have thought it right to let you know of some transactions in which I have been engaged, and in which, as I now believe, your name has been most improperly made use of, and your writing forged. I enclose you a letter which, when I first saw it, I believed to be your hand writing, but which I now believe to be a forgery.

Some time last Spring, while I was living at Althorp, I received a letter from a person who signed himself Monroe Edwards, enclosing the letter which I herewith transmit to you. He stated that you had given him a letter of introduction to Lord Brougham as well as this one to myself; that he made use of the letter to Lord Brougham when he first arrived in England, and that Lord Brougham having done for him every thing he wished, he had not thought it necessary to trouble me with this letter. But that now he was in a great difficulty, Lord Brougham was abroad, which I knew to be the case, that neither the American Minister, Mr. Stevenson, nor any other of his fellow-countrymen would assist him, because they were so hostile to his objects about the negroes, to which allusion is made in the enclosed letter, and that he was actually without a farthing to pay for his lodgings or to carry him and a son of his he had with him home to New Orleans. He therefore sent me your letter, and asked me to lend him two hundred and fifty pounds, offering as a security certain bonds and receipts upon some bank in the United States. As to those securities I thought very little about them, but I concluded they were good, as they were offered by a friend of yours. Now this story was a very plausible one, with the exception of the assertion that Col. Edwards's fellow-countrymen would not assist him. But I thought it very probable that you would give any friend of yours about whom you were interested a letter of introduction to Lord Brougham, and I hoped it was not very improbable that you might also give him a letter of introduction to me. I accordingly referred Col. Edwards to my Solicitor in London, and sent up this letter purporting to be from you. My Solicitor took the letter to Messrs. Baring, who said they knew your hand-writing perfectly well, and were sure the letter was a genuine one. I have said I cared very little about Col. Edwards's securities, but I felt that I should behave very ill to you if I permitted "a valued friend" of yours to be arrested when I could avert it by the loan of £250. I will indeed say more, that I should have thought it not very creditable to my country if such a friend of yours could have been so treated without any one of us coming forward to help him. I accordingly advanced the money. My Solicitor taking all the legal securities that were possible, and among others, receiving a certificate from the American Consul that Col. Edwards was [illegible] of the name. Col. Edwards promised to repay me during this month of September, saying that he took so long a period in order to be quite certain that he should have arrived at New Orleans and been able to transmit the money to me safely. I felt so self quite secure of repayment [illegible] about three weeks or a month ago, when my Solicitor received a letter from Col. Edwards, at Philadelphia, in which, in his own hand, but only signed [illegible] it was written in his own hand, but only signed [illegible] saying that having had business to transact at Lynton, he had employed a person of the name of Justin, an Englishman, to transact it for him; that with this view he had put his papers into the hands of this Justin, and sending my Solicitor a copy of a letter purporting to be from Justin to him, Col. Edwards, in which he tells him that he had abstracted certain securities from these papers, and upon them borrowed £250 from my Solicitor, but making no mention in the letter purporting to be yours at all. Justin saying that with this fraudulent object he had personated Col. Edwards. This I confess appeared to be rather suspicious. I accordingly spoke to Brougham, when I found out that this letter about Justin was a pure invention—that Col. Edwards had really been here—that he had presented to him a letter of introduction from you, and had asked for a loan of money, but that General Hamilton, the minister from the Republic of Texas, having heard something of this, wrote to Lord Brougham to say that this Edwards had been convicted and imprisoned for forgery in Texas, and had escaped from jail, that he, General Hamilton, had told him that he knew all about him, and that Edwards had made no reply to his letter. In consequence of this information I had communication with General Hamilton, and my Solicitor showed him the enclosed letter, which he says he is confident is a forgery.

As to recovering the £250, that of course is out of the question; it is also hardly possible to do any thing towards the legal conviction of Edwards for this forgery, but it may be possible by exposing him to prevent him from defrauding other people. I fear, therefore, you may think I am giving you a great deal of unnecessary trouble in sending you this long detail, but as your name had been so much mentioned in the transaction, I think it is as well that you should be aware of what has taken place. And as we seldom act without some selfish influence operating upon us, I must also add, that I am not sorry to be able to lay before you this proof, that I am and always shall be most happy to attend to your wishes and to do all I can to show hospitality to any friend of yours whom you may wish to recommend to me.

Believe me, my dear Sir,
Yours, most truly,
SPENCER.

MARSHFIELD, (near Boston,) Oct. 29th 1840.

My Lord.—I have taken the liberty to introduce to the honor of your acquaintance, my valued friend Col. M. Edwards, a highly respectable and wealthy Planter of Louisiana, who visits England with the view of conferring with H. M. Govt. on the subject of 200 African captives, now illegally held as slaves in Texas. Said Africans were sold with an estate to Col. Edwards, and imposed upon him as "*bona fide*" slaves. Subsequently learning their true claims to freedom, he with a magnanimity before unknown, attempted their resortation to freedom, by sending them to an English Colony, but was prevented from so doing by the direct interposition of the Gov't of Texas. These poor Africans have claims on H. M. Gov't, and it is with the view of representing those claims in their proper light that Col. Edwards visits England.

Any service it may be in your Lordship's power to render Col. Edwards in promotion of his praiseworthy object will be properly appreciated.

I have the honor to be
Your Lordship's most ob't serv't,
DAN'L. WEBSTER.

RT. HON. EARL SPENCER, London.

The Salem Gazette says that eighteen millions of dollars have now been invested in railroads within the limits of Massachusetts, all of which, when finished, will have paid at least six per cent. beyond all expenses, repairs, &c.

There are four things that look very awkward in a woman, viz: to see her undertaking to whistle—to throw a stone at a hog—to smoke a cigar—and to climb a garden fence.

FROM THE HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

The editor of the Standard has contrived to run up a pretty large score against the Whig Administration; showing an array of figures amounting to $36,382,992 46. And to convince "the people" that he has made "no mistake," he subjoins "the items." Here they are:

For the relief of Mrs. Harrison,	$25 000 00
For expenses of the session,	391 477 66
Loan Bill,	12 000 000 00
Pauper Lunatics in D. C.	3 000 00
Various Fortifications,	2,449,637 86
Naval Ordnance,	600 000 00
Home Squadron,	789,310 00
Outfits and salaries for Foreign Ministers,	72 800 00
Repair of Potomac Bridge,	15 000 00
Statue of Washington,	21 000 00
Gen. Harrison's funeral expenses,	3,080 00
To aid and keep up the Post Office Department,	512 687 00
	$16,882,992 46
Add proceeds of sales of Public Lands to the States,	3 500 000 00
	$20,382,992 46
And had it not been for Mr. Tyler and the Democrats, to this would have been added for United States Bank capital,	16 000,000 00
Whole appropriations,	$36 382 992 46

Our readers will see that, to make up this large sum, the candid and truth-loving editor of the Standard has lagged in the "Loan Bill," an act passed to provide the sum of 12,000,000 of dollars to pay the debts contracted during Mr. Van Buren's administration, and to replenish an exhausted treasury; which is not an "appropriation" in itself, but an act to provide the means of payment for appropriations otherwise made. So also with the item of $512,687, "to aid and keep up the Post Office Department;" it being the amount which that department was found to be in debt on the 4th of March last, beyond its ordinary means. The "statue of Washington" is an expense incurred by a former administration, and therefore cannot properly be charged to the "extravagance" of this. If the Whig congress has refused to expend "the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands," but on the contrary has relinquished them to the use of the States, that item also should be deducted.

But there is another huge sum; sixteen millions of dollars for the capital of a new United States Bank, which the Whigs *did not* make. We recollect the time when it was fashionable for Loco Foco politicians hereabouts to advocate the doctrine that the Government should hold the stock of the banks, and thereby open a source of profit which would relieve the people from taxes; and one popular leader of the party in this county even proposed a U. States Bank with a capital of one hundred millions of dollars, *two thirds* of which should belong to the Government. On this ground, then, the Whigs might be excused, even if they had made the appropriation. But as the act did not pass into a law, the appropriation *was not made*, and therefore must be deducted from the Standard's thirty-six millions.

Let us now see how the account will stand.

Sums to be deducted.

"Loan Bill," or act to provide for the public debt,	$12,000,000 00
For payment of Post Office debt,	512,687 00
Statue of Washington, contracted for by former administration,	21,000 00
Proceeds of Public Lands, relinquished to the States,	3,500,000 00
Capital of United States Bank, *not made*,	16,000,000 00
	$32,033,687 00

A short process will now show what has been the "extravagance of the Whig Congress."

Amount of the "items," as exhibited in the Standard	$36,382,992 46
Deduct as above,	32,033,687 00
Actual appropriations,	$4,349,305 46

So that, instead of $36,382,992 46, as made out by the Standard, the actual appropriations made by the Whig Congress, for the purposes of the Whig Administration, amount only to $4,349,305 46, of which $3,838,947 were for arming our fortifications, and for providing naval ordnance and creating a home squadron—measures deemed necessary by all parties for the protection of our frontiers, and the security of our harbors and shipping; leaving little more than half a million of dollars for the ordinary expenses of the government and other appropriations.

With this plain statement we shall leave it for our readers to determine whether the Standard can be sustained in his boast that he has made "no mistake."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The Bankrupt Law.—We have duly published at large, with the other acts of the late Session, the beneficent act establishing a system of Bankruptcy; but either from its length and its numerous and indispensable details, or from too cursory an examination of its provisions, its principles appear to be, by some, misapprehended. Therefore, having met with the annexed brief but comprehensive explanation of the principles of the act, we have thought its insertion might be acceptable to many of our readers. We find it in the New York American.

The Bankrupt Law.—This law seems to be misapprehended by many; and the attempts of some of our contemporaries to set the public right on the subject have not been very successful.

If we understand the provisions of the law correctly, the persons who come under its operations are divided into two classes, *voluntary* and *involuntary*.

In the class of *voluntary Bankrupts* are included "*all persons whatsoever*," rich or poor, merchant, trader, mechanic, farmer, laborer, &c. without any reference whatever to the amount of their indebtedness, *provided* their debts shall not have been created by a defalcation as a public officer, or as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, or while acting in any other fiduciary capacity. Such defaulters cannot have the benefit of the law at all.

In the class of *involuntary Bankrupts* are included all "persons, being merchants, or using the trade of merchandise, all retailers of merchandise, and all bankers, factors, brokers, underwriters, or marine insurers, *owing debts to the amount of not less than two thousand dollars*," who shall LEAVE THE STATE WITH THE INTENT TO DEFRAUD THEIR CREDITORS, or shall take any other measures to accomplish such a design.

So that all debtors can *voluntarily* take the benefit of the act, except DEFAULTERS; and no one can be *involuntarily* declared a bankrupt unless it is proved there is an intention to DEFRAUD, and in such case it is confined to certain classes, who owe a certain amount of money, and the petition must be presented by one or more creditors, to whom is owing the sum of five hundred dollars.

BEAUTIFUL AND TRUE.

The following article from the Charleston Courier is as beautiful in language as true as to the statements which it makes.

No Whig should be disheartened by the defeats which we have sustained in Georgia and Maryland, and which we may sustain in other States. The victories of the Locofocos are in truth "Trojan triumphs," when the time comes, the Whigs will be again seen waving triumphantly over the land.

A Reminiscence. Something which has [illegible] and will happen again.

It will be remembered, that at the [illegible] which took place all [illegible] the great Whig Revolution—the Van Buren party carried every State (Kentucky, New York and [illegible] excepted) from Maine to Louisiana. [illegible] loco foco abolitionist, except Mr. [illegible] man was elected in Louisiana. [illegible] McDonald in Georgia, Grason in Maryland, [illegible] ter in Pennsylvania, &c. Indiana, which [illegible] for Harrison, went for the locofocos. [illegible] which had voted for White and gave a majority of twenty thousand for Polk. [illegible] had voted for White went for McDonald, [illegible] which had voted for Harrison by a large majority elected the present loco foco Governor. [illegible] even trembled in the balances. Kentucky was [illegible] ken. New York was surrounded by [illegible] the Van Buren flood swelled so high [illegible] scarcely an Ararat for the Ark of [illegible] to rest upon. The eye of the patriot [illegible] round him, on every side, as far as the [illegible] verge, was greeted with a cheerless [illegible] colocoism—Van Buren *seemed* triumphant [illegible] of the Union, and his baleful reign [illegible] so thought his followers. But it was [illegible] mph—as deceitful as those which [illegible] false joy the hearts of his partizans. [illegible] *now*. Like their victories *then*, are [illegible] cursors of their final overthrow. The [illegible] Troy is not the less certain because [illegible] his tent." Their victories now are all [illegible] mphs. They can no more permanently [illegible] ver the Whigs than did the Britsh in [illegible] tion. Their triumphs now are like those [illegible] English would gain if we were to [illegible] land. It is admitted that the Englishman [illegible] at first—but their short-lived triumph [illegible] serve to put the country on its metal—to [illegible] rgy to arouse the people as one man—to fire their [illegible] them give up every thing for their country, [illegible] convert the *mere loco foco duty* of FIGHTING [illegible] their sole BUSINESS, for the time being—to [illegible] great Harrison contest, the PEOPLE [illegible] work—their work done, their pledges [illegible] and inside the ELECTION they [illegible] This they cannot afford to do [illegible] WILL DO IT AGAIN when the TIME [illegible] and the Whigs will as surely triumph as in '76 and '41.

We are sorry to learn that the Hon. Kenneth Rayner lies dangerously ill at the residence of Dr. Hawkins, in Warren.

Oxford Mem.

Hon. John Sergeant, we regret to [illegible] still continues seriously indisposed at his residence in Philadelphia.

POPULATION OF THE CITIES.

We find in the Philadelphia [illegible] following table of the population of the [illegible] and principal towns of the United States, made up from the official returns of the census of June 1, 1840:

MAINE.		Pittsburg	21,115
Bangor	8,627	Chambersburg	3,494
Bath	5,411	Easton	5,940
Belfast	4,186	Pottsville	5,324
Brunswick	4,859	York	5,302
Augusta	5,314	Erie	3,412
Saco	4,168	Westchester	3,000
Hallowell	3,624	Columbia	3,000
Thomaston	4,247	Allentown	3,000
Portland	15,218	Norristown	3,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE.		Wilkes-Barre	3,000
Concord	3,897	DELAWARE.	
Dover	6,458	Wilmington	8,367
Portsmouth	7,887	Dover	2,500
Keene	3,451	New Castle	2,000
Nashua	6,054	MARYLAND.	
MASSACHUSETTS.		Annapolis	3,000
Andover	5,207	Baltimore city	102,313
Boston	93,383	Frederick-town	5,000
Barnstable	4,201	Cumberland	5,000
Beverly	4,089	VIRGINIA.	
Cambridge	8,409	Fredericksburg	4,000
Charlestown	11,484	Lynchburg	6,000
Dartmouth	5,135	Norfolk	14,000
Dedham	5,020	Petersburg	10,000
Fall River	6,350	Portsmouth	9,000
Gloucester	6,738	Richmond	20,000
Haverhill	4,336	Wheeling	11,000
Lowell	20,796	Winchester	3,000
Lynn	9,367	North Carolina.	
Marblehead	5,575	Fayetteville	4,000
Middleborough	5,085	Raleigh	4,000
Nantucket	9,012	Wilmington	5,000
New Bedford	12,087	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Newburyport	7,161	Charleston	29,000
Plymouth	5,881	Columbia	3,000
Roxbury	9,089	GEORGIA.	
Salem	15,082	Augusta city	6,000
Springfield	10,985	Columbus	5,000
Taunton	7,045	Macon	3,000
Worcester	7,497	Milledgeville	2,000
RHODE ISLAND.		Savannah	11,000
Cumberland	5,225	ALABAMA.	
Newport	8,333	Mobile city	12,000
Providence city	23,171	Montgomery	3,000
Smithfield	9,534	Tuscaloosa	3,000
Warwick	6,726	MISSISSIPPI.	
CONNECTICUT.		Natchez	4,000
Danbury	4,504	Vicksburg	4,000
Hartford city	9,468	LOUISIANA.	
Litchfield	4,038	Baton Rouge	3,000
New Haven city	12,960	Lafayette city	3,000
New London	5,519	New Orleans	102,193
Norwich city	4,200	Opelousas	3,000
Stonington	3,808	TENNESSEE.	
Weathersfield	3,824	Nashville	6,000
VERMONT.		KENTUCKY.	
Bennington	3,429	Frankfort	3,000
Burlington	4,271	Lexington	6,000
Montpelier	3,725	Louisville	21,000
NEW YORK.		Maysville	3,000
Albany	33,721	OHIO.	
Buffalo	18,213	Chillicothe	5,000
Utica	12,782	Cincinnati	46,338
Rochester	20,191	Circleville	3,000
Lockport	9,155	Cleveland	6,000
Plattsburg	6,416	Columbus	6,000
Seneca	7,073	Dayton	6,000
Salina	11,014	Lancaster	3,000
Schenectady	6,784	Steubenville	3,000
Troy	19,334	Zanesville	5,000
Rome	5,680	INDIANA.	
Williamsburg	5,094	Indianapolis	2,000
Brooklyn	36,233	Madison	6,000
Catskill	5,339	New Albany	4,000
Fishkill	10,137	Richmond	3,000
Hudson	5,672	ILLINOIS.	
Kingston	5,824	Alton	3,000
Mount Pleasant	7,367	Chicago	4,000
Newburg	8,933	Galena	3,000
New York city	312,710	Peoria	3,000
Poughkeepsie	10,006	Quincy	3,000
NEW JERSEY.		Springfield	3,000
Elizabeth	4,184	MISSOURI.	
Newark	17,290	Jefferson city	3,000
Paterson	7,596	St. Louis	16,469
Princeton	3,655	MICHIGAN.	
Trenton	4,035	Detroit	9,000
PENNSYLVANIA.		Monroe	3,000
Harrisburg	5,980	Ypsilanti	3,000
Moyamensing	14,573	Marshall	3,000
Kensington	22,314	FLORIDA.	
Spring Garden	27,849	St. Augustine	3,000
N. Liberties	34,474	Tallahassee	3,000
Southwark	27,548	WISCONSIN.	
Philad. city	93,665	Milwaukie	2,000
Lancaster city	8,417	DIST. COLUM.	
Reading	8,410	Alexandria	8,000
Carlisle	4,351	Georgetown	8,000
Alleghany city	10,089	Washington	18,000

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale.—As the season is approaching, when we can all return from our Summer retreats, re-invigorated in health, and buoyant in spirits, rid of the dread of bilious fever, and exempt from the unwelcome visits of ague, and when expedients of various kinds will be resorted to for amusement and entertainment during the long Winter evenings, would it not be well now to think of some plan by which a few hours may be arranged to spend those evenings in a social, entertaining and profitable. This is a matter of more importance than those who have the pleasure of the society of this place and its vicinity usually think of it, and should at once claim their attention. The gentleman of family can form at any time a circle around his fireside, and his enjoyments are complete but not so with those who are as yet single, or who have not yet arrived at the age or circumstance in life to enable them to have such a fireside for themselves. *They* must with whatever comes in the way, good or bad, or are thus exposed to the temptations of evil, and the road to ruin.

Now, with all deference to the better judgment of others, that twelve gentlemen be chosen as soon as for the season, (which may be done either by the request of the citizens, or by the members of the existing little body, the Franklin Library Society,) that each of those gentlemen deliver a lecture at intervals of a week, commencing on or about the evening of the 17th November; that the admission to the Lectures be 10 cents, which shall be applied to defray expenses of lights, &c.

AMICITIA.

OFFICIAL.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

[illegible] of New York, to be Secretary for the Department of War.

[illegible] B. Hodgson, of the District of Columbia, to be Marshal of the United States for the city and District of Paris.

[illegible] J. Grund, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Bremen.

[illegible] J. Douglass, to be Judge of the United States for the Middle District of Florida.

[illegible] D. Hoop, transferred from the Consulate of the United States at Tunis to be Dragoman to the Legation of the United States at the Sublime Porte.

[illegible] Cuvelheau, of New York, to be Consul of the United States for the city of Lima, in Peru, in the place of Edwin Bartlett, resigned.

[illegible] B. Peoples, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Campeche, in the place of John Lewis McGregor, deceased.

War Squadron.—The Philadelphia Argus says that this squadron is to be composed of the following vessels: The Independence, razee, the frigate Columbia, the ships of war Falmouth and Vandalia, the sloop Boxer, the schooner Grampus, and the two steam frigates Mississippi and Missouri.

Orders have been sent to the Philadelphia Navy Yard for the construction of two steamers of the medium size, carrying six guns each. One of them is to be propelled on the principle of the Archimedes screw.

Judge Murder.—It becomes our duty to add to the list of "Horrid Murders," now so frequent in the columns of the papers, another one perpetrated within the borders of our own county. On Friday night last, about 8 o'clock, Richard Bullock, Esq., one of the Magistrates of this county, was shot and instantly killed, in his own house. His daughter and son-in-law, who reside in the house, Col. Hill, were then on a visit at his house, and while he was standing near the window, on which his daughter was playing, he was shot through the window. It is supposed that the mouth of the gun could not have been more than two or three feet from his body, as all the shot entered his body within a small space of each other.—He died in a few seconds afterwards. A Coroner's inquest was held over the body next day, and a verdict of "Murdered by an unknown hand" returned. Suspicion as yet rests on no one.—*Oxford Mercury.*

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

GENERAL HARRISON'S PAY.

Sometimes, though very rarely, we find a Loco Foco low enough to strive to make political capital by calling in question the appropriation to the widow of Gen. Harrison of his first year's salary. We find in the Louisiana Advocate a dialogue, which we think this matter at rest. It runs in this wise:

Loco—I think Congress very wrong to throw the public money away upon the widow of Gen. Harrison?

Whig—They gave him a year's salary, which I believe is customary in such cases.

Loco—That may be, but look at twenty-five thousand dollars. What a great tax it is on the people of the U. States!

Whig—How much do you think will come off you?

Loco—I don't pay any United States tax directly, but some of the foreign articles I use are taxed, and so I would pay in proportion.

Whig—Foreign taxed articles are chiefly consumed by the rich. It is little that I or those of them, and we have very little tax to pay in that way.

Loco—But this year's salary will have to be paid by the people, whether rich or poor?

Whig—Well, we will put rich and poor together, all alike, and what would be your share?

Loco—Why do you ask?

Whig—Because I intend to pay you; I will not hear you grumble at Congress doing an act of justice to the widow and children of such a man as Gen. Harrison.

Loco—You will find more grumble than me, and I am better off than yourself.

Whig—I know it; but poor as I am, I can pay your share of this tax.

Loco—Well, let us have it.

Whig—I must calculate your share on the state. There are in the United States, by the late census, 17,106,572 persons; how much would be $25,000 to each person? Can you change a cent?

Loco—Why do you ask? how much do you make it?

Whig—Can you change me a cent, I say?

Loco—No.

Whig—Then take the whole cent, and it will pay seven of you if fairly divided, for the seventh of a cent is just your proportion of this heavy tax of $25,000.

Loco—Go to the dickens with your cent, I will electioneer somewhere else.

Whig—But take care to do it with some ignorant man that does not know the use of figures, and has no love for the brave defenders of his country.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1841.

The alarm of Fire on Monday afternoon should serve as a serious admonition to great carefulness during the season on which we are now entering.—But for a timely discovery, and prompt action, our town would have met with a sad disaster.

The Fire Companies deserve great praise for the promptness with which they were on the ground, and for the admirable condition of their engines and apparatus.

EXCURSION FROM WILMINGTON TO BALTIMORE.—We are requested to state, for the benefit of persons wishing to go on the proposed Excursion from Wilmington to Baltimore, that the Steamer Cotton Plant will leave this for Wilmington on Thursday evening or Friday morning, as may best suit the convenience of Passengers.

THE ELECTIONS.—Of the States which have voted within the last week or two, Maryland, Georgia, and Pennsylvania have gone for the Locos.—New Jersey is the only one which has held fast its integrity.

In Maryland, the returns show Thomas's majority to be 656; the vote being 26,902 to 26,246. In Calvert and Somerset counties, however, only the majorities are given, and not the full vote. The vote stood in Nov. last, for Harrison 33,529, for Van Buren, 28,754. It will thus be seen that there is no increase of the Locofoco vote, but simply a failure of the Whigs to go to the polls. In the State Senate the Whigs have a majority of 9, and in the House the Locos 6. Whig majority on joint ballot 3.

In Pennsylvania, as far as heard from, Porter's majority is about 17,000. The Locos will have both branches of the Legislature.

In Georgia, McDonald's majority will be about 4,000; and a Loco majority of 53 on joint ballot in the Legislature. As in Maryland, so in Georgia, it is said that the opposition vote has not materially increased since the January election, but the Whig vote has fallen off.

In New Jersey, there is a tie, (9 to 9,) in the Senate, and a Whig majority of 12, (35 to 23,) in the House. This secures a Whig Governor, who is to be elected by the Legislature at its Session on the 26th inst.

We have only one County from Ohio, in which though the Whigs elected their candidates, it was by a majority diminished about 800 votes.

THE WHIG PARTY.—Discouraging as the prospects of the Whig party seem to be, under recent defeats, no party ever presented a spectacle more worthy of respect, or had more cause for self-gratification at the stand which its members have taken with such unanimity, in favor of principle against power. Whilst Gen. Jackson was in office, he abandoned, one after another, every great principle under which he was elected; and yet the bulk of the party which supported *him*, the Locofocos, adhered to him like leeches through all his changes, justified every violation of duty, hurraed at every assault on the Constitution, would have abolished the Senate itself because it dared to rebuke his exercise of kingly authority, and doubtless would have held him blameless if he had actually marched into that Chamber and cut off the ears of his enemies, as he once threatened to do. He closed his remarkable career by appointing his successor, and his obsequious followers ratified his choice. He had power, he had patronage, he had spoils to dispense; and he had promised, through his organ, to reward his friends and punish his enemies. Therefore his friends stuck to him. They coveted the spoils more than they valued the welfare of the country.

But look now at the remarkable contrast between all this and the conduct of the Whig party. Mr. Tyler is in the same office, placed there by the Whigs, having the same power, patronage, and spoils, to dispense. He disappoints the reasonable expectations of his friends. Immediately, from one end of the Union to the other, the whole party, almost as one man, tell him plainly that his conduct does not meet their approbation. They are actuated by no such miserable mercenary motives as those which always secured to Gen. Jackson the approbation of *his* party. They dare to tell the President of their own creation, as they told the other, that they do not approve of his conduct. It is a glorious spectacle; and whether successful or defeated, we feel proud of our party, as one above all sordid considerations, whose aim is the good of their country, not the possession of the "spoils of victory."

McLEOD ACQUITTED.—Our readers generally will, we have no doubt, rejoice to learn, that this exciting question is finally put to rest by the full acquittal of the prisoner McLeod. The Jury were out of the box only 20 minutes, before they returned with a verdict of Not Guilty. The result seems to have been highly gratifying at the North, particularly in the city of New York, and must go far, we think, to allay the bad feeling which has grown up between the two countries on this and other points. Both parties ought to be satisfied,—the English, because the man has been acquitted by an American Jury, after a full investigation, which occupied one the highest Courts of New York for eight days; and the Americans, because the most strenuous efforts of able Counsel were employed to establish his guilt.

The prosecution brought forward numerous witnesses who swore, with more or less positiveness, that McLeod was one of the party that destroyed the Caroline. But the prisoner's counsel was able, in almost every case, successfully to impeach the character for veracity of these witnesses. And in addition, besides a great body of other testimony, they brought forward a whole family of respectable persons, father, mother, and children, who swore positively that McLeod spent the night in question at their house, several miles from the scene of action.

Most heartily do we rejoice at the result; and trust that it may be the harbinger of a kindlier feeling, and of a satisfactory adjustment of all other causes of strife.

McLeod was immediately discharged, at the close of the trial, and the High Sheriff of Oneida County was directed to convey him in safety to the Canada line. He had been about a year in prison.

A CONTRIBUTION TO HISTORY.—We have just seen a subscription paper for a new Work which will doubtless throw much light upon an interesting portion of the Revolutionary History of North Carolina. It is "a sketch of the Life and Character of the Rev. David Caldwell, D. D." who, for nearly *sixty years*, was Pastor of the Churches of Buffalo and Alamance, in Guilford County, N. C. Besides this unparalleled length of Pastoral service, Dr. Caldwell was an active participant in the Regulation troubles of 1771, and in the scenes of the Revolution; was a practising Physician, a teacher of youth, and for a long time conducted the only Classical school in the State. His life was one of great usefulness; and we learn that his biographer, the Rev. E. W. Caruthers, A. M. has made an interesting work out of it.

The subscription paper is at the store of Col. E. M. Rose.

Our attention has been called to a Circular addressed to his constituents by Joseph L. Williams, a Whig Representative in Congress from Tennessee, which is published in a number of Whig papers with approbation. We have read it with regret, as an ebullition of strong feeling, to which vent is given just at the close of the late Session, without giving time for passion to cool, and reason to re-sume its seat. It is characterized by a harshness of language, a bitterness of denunciation, and an uncharitableness of construction, not proper, in our opinion, towards the President, and calculated, to say the least, to do no good. No one can be more mortified and grieved at the course of the President than we are, and we have given expression to those feelings in very plain terms; but there should be a limit to the terms of reproach in which his conduct is assailed, and that limit we think Mr. Williams has passed.

We are disposed now to let Mr. Tyler alone. He is fully informed of the disapprobation of his conduct by the Whig party;—Let us not, by abuse, give him a pretext for abandoning us. It cannot be useful to himself, to his party, or to the country, to force him into the arms of his and our enemies. Coolness and conciliation are what we now want.

GROSS FRAUD.—We are astonished to find in the Madisonian, Mr. Tyler's organ, an attempt to impeach Mr. Ewing's veracity and honor, by means of a most gross fraud in altering a word in Mr. Ewing's letter to the President, so as totally to change his meaning. In that letter Mr. Ewing said,—

'I then said to you, I have no doubt, sir, that the House, having ascertained your views, will pass a bill in conformity to them, provided they can be satisfied that it would answer the purposes of the Treasury, and relieve the country.' You then said, 'Cannot my Cabinet see that this is brought about? You must stand by me in this emergency. Cannot you see that a bill passes Congress such as I can approve without inconsistency?' I declared again my belief that such a bill might be passed.

The Madisonian has given a conspicuous insertion to a communication in which the word "*again*," at the close of the above extract, is altered to the word "*against*," so as, by perverting the meaning, to cast a foul imputation on Mr. Ewing as follows:—

FROM THE NATIONAL.

"Mr. Ewing asserts, that the *Fiscal Agent was framed* and *fashioned according to the President's own suggestions*;" this is unqualifiedly untrue, for it contained the *dissonant feature*, which he admits the President utterly condemned—now this, Mr. Ewing says he knew, and yet asserts, it was the President's own suggestion—he, therefore, asserts a *falsehood, knowingly*. And he says again, the President said, "cannot you see that a bill passes Congress such as I *can approve without inconsistency*? I *declared against* my *belief* that such a bill *might* be."

What! tell the President a bill *could* pass, when he did *not believe it*? And *this admission* by the *man* who was so shocked at the want of honesty in the President, that he could not conscientiously remain. "O! shame, where is thy blush." Who now, is the one that should complain of having been *deceived* and *betrayed*? The President. After this confession of a *deliberate* falsehood, is Mr. Ewing entitled to credence for either of his assertions against the President, even if they had not been proved false? and will it be doubted that *he* who, (as a private councellor of the President,) could *thus* brand himself with falsehood, could *thus* deceive his friend—that such a wretch would entrap him? No, President Tyler saw and felt it, and implored his "Cabinet to postpone the bill until the next session of Congress."

How stupid or how vile must be the Madisonian and its correspondent!

NOT A GENTEEL TRICK.—We have heretofore had occasion to notice the trick so common among the Locofocos, of quoting from Bennett's Herald, and such like vile Locofoco prints, articles abusing the Whig party, and representing them as coming from "that staunch Whig paper, the Herald," or "that consistent Whig paper, the Journal of Commerce." Those who are guilty of this ungenerous deceit well know, that neither the Herald nor the Journal of Commerce belong to the Whig party.

We have just met with a new example of this sort of fraud. The Charlotte Jeffersonian has a long article, most vulgarly abusive of the Whig party, from the New York "New World," which the Jeffersonian heads as "Whig Evidence," and says that what adds to the force of its "truths," is, that "they are from a Whig, a member of the party so severely censured. The Editor of the New World (continues the Jeffersonian,) is one of the most distinguished Whigs in the city of New York!"

We know nothing of the Editor of the New World; but we see in a genuine New York Whig paper the assertion, that the New World is Whig, treated with ridicule. It is doubtless such a Whig as the Herald, or the Globe. The article quoted by the Jeffersonian contains abundant internal evidence that it never emanated from a Whig pen.

THE ONE HOUR RULE.—The clamor raised by the Loco Focos against this most wise rule of the House of Representatives, has called forth an elaborate defence by the National Intelligencer, in which the necessity and excellence of the rule are most clearly shown. The Intelligencer argues, that as Congress has an undoubted right to order that a question shall be taken *without debate*, so it can prescribe how long it may be debated, or how long a member may speak. Each House is in fact the sole judge, the Constitution having given to each, the right "to determine the rules of its proceedings. The right to refuse *all debate* has been exercised repeatedly of late, on a subject in which the South is too deeply interested to think of questioning its correctness.

The practical operation of the one hour rule has been to promote the freedom of debate. If one member could, under the old rule, consume one, two, or three days, as often happened, of course the debate on each question must be confined to a few; whereas, by limiting each member to an hour, six, or twelve, or eighteen members would be enabled to deliver their sentiments within the time occupied by the one. "The cost of a day's sitting of the House," says the Intelligencer, "is $2,000. The daily sittings average 6 hours. A speech which occupies the whole sitting costs the People therefore $2,000; a speech of two days costs them $4,000; of three days, $6,000. Under the new rule the maximum cost of speeches is brought down to $333 each. Even this, considering the quality of some of the speeches, the reader will regard as "paying dear for the whistle."

But if these considerations be not enough, the patent Democrats, alias Locos, will surely be silenced by the following views of the great apostle of Democracy, Mr. Jefferson, which are copied from the 47th page of his Memoir. He was writing of the doings of the Congress of the Confederation:—

"Our body was *little* numerous, but *very contentious*. Day after day was *wasted* on the most unimportant questions. A member, one of those afflicted with the MORBID RAGE OF DEBATE, of an *ardent mind*, *prompt* IMAGINATION, and *copious flow* of WORDS, who heard with impatience any logic, but his own—sitting near me on some occasion of a trifling but wordy debate, asked me how I *could* sit in silence, hearing so much false reasoning, which a word would refute? I observed to him, that to *refute* was easy, but to SILENCE, IMPOSSIBLE; that in the measures brought forward by myself, I took the laboring oar, as was incumbent on me; but that in general, I was willing to listen; that if *every sound argument* or objection was used by *some one* or *other* of the numerous debaters, it was enough; if not, I thought it sufficient to suggest the *omission*, without going into a *repetition* of what had been already said by others; that this was a WASTE and ABUSE of the *time* and *patience* of the House, which could NOT be JUSTIFIED. And I believe that if the members of deliberative bodies were to *observe this* course *generally*, they would *do* in a *day* what *takes* them a WEEK; and it is really more questionable, than may at first be thought, whether *Bonaparte's* DUMB *Legislature*, which SAID NOTHING and DID MUCH, may not be *preferable* to one which *talks much* and *does nothing*. I served with Gen. Washington in the Legislature of Virginia, before the Revolution, and during it with Dr. Franklin in Congress. I never heard either of them speak TEN *minutes* at a time, nor to any but the *main point* which was to decide the question. They laid their shoulders to the great points, knowing that the little ones would follow of themselves. If the present Congress errs in TOO MUCH TALKING, how can it be otherwise in a body to which the people send ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LAWYERS, whose trade it is to QUESTION EVERY THING, YIELD nothing, and *talk* by THE HOUR. That one hundred and fifty lawyers should DO BUSINESS together, ought NOT to be EXPECTED."

A Steam Boat called the Johnston Blakeley, intended to run between Wilmington and Fayetteville, was launched from the ship yard of Mr. Richard Price, at the South end of the Town, on last Thursday. She is of very light draft of water, calculated for the lowest stages of the river.

Wilmington Chronicle.

With noiseless tread, Death comes on man,
No plea, no prayer, delivers him—
From midst of life's unfinish'd plan,
With sudden hand it severs him;
And ready—or not ready—no delay,
Forth to his Judge's bar he must away!

In Tuesday's Register, we recorded the death of our valued friend, Gov. John Owen, and we have now to announce the loss of another esteemed and distinguished fellow citizen. We learn by Passengers in the Cars, that WILLIAM B. MEARES, Esq. of Wilmington, died at the seat of Dr. Joseph W. Hawkins, in Warren county, on Tuesday last. It is not ten days ago, that we saw him, with the currents of life running full in his veins, and boasting as hardy a constitution as most men. Health sat blooming on his cheek. Field on field of cheering prospect opened and brightened before him. Anticipation was eager, hope high, and encouragement strong. How true to life—aye, and to death too—are the beautiful lines of Schiller which head this paragraph.

Mr. Meares was educated to the bar, and was, up to the period of his retirement from practice, one of the most respected members of the profession. Gifted by nature with a fine understanding, he was one of the few who always dared to think for himself, and never suffered his opinions to be chained down to the conceptions of other men, until, after an impartial scrutiny, he had made them his own. Carrying with him into all the vocations of business, that methodical arrangement for which he was distinguished in his profession, he triumphed over opposing obstacles, and reaped, as the fruit of his labors, a most abundant harvest.

Raleigh Register.

We have heard a rumor, said to be from a well informed source, that Mr. Tyler had expressed himself to the effect, that he was satisfied that all the professions of the Loco Focos were hollow and insincere, and that he never expected confidence and support from any but the Whig party, who elected him. We give the report as it comes to us, without vouching for its accuracy. If it be true, it is in strange conflict with the givings out of his reputed organ, "The Madisonian." This print does not consider it incompatible with its notions of Whiggery, to exult at Loco Foco victories, and it is not surpassed by the Globe itself in the malignancy of its attacks upon Mr. Clay, and the Whig party. It may be, that like the Enquirer, it is very ambitious to be considered the official and confidential paper of the Executive, whilst in truth, it only holds converse with the scullions of the kitchen, and that consequently, its revelations are entitled to no more weight than those which find their way to the world through the columns of the New York Herald.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Hon. Julius C. Alford and the Hon. Eugenius A. Nesbit have resigned their seats in the Congress of the United States. We are informed that their course in this respect, proceeds alone from private considerations. In both of these gentlemen, the State has lost valuable representatives.

Milledgeville Journal.

NEW YORK Oct. 14.

The wharves present a gay appearance this morning.—Most of the vessels, and particularly the packets are dressed with colors flying. This display is owing to the acquittal of McLeod. The feeling is one of satisfaction at the termination of the vexed question, caused by his arrest and trial. There is a better feeling in Wall street—stocks have improved a little, all of which is attributed to the result of the trial.

Express.

A Rich Mine.—We saw a few days since, a specimen of Ore taken from a Gold Mine, in Union District, (S. C.,) that excels in richness any we have ever seen. The mine is owned by Dr. Adolphus Nott, (son of the late Judge Nott,) but is leased at present to an English Mining Company. We were informed that out of ten bushels of ore, as much as *five thousand* dollars worth of gold had been obtained. We saw four pieces of the ore, the largest less than a goose-egg in size, and it was thought that the several pieces were worth from forty to seventy dollars.—*South Carolina Advocate.*

PENSACOLA, Oct. 2.

From Tampa Bay.—Yesterday afternoon the U. S. Steamer Col. W. S. Harney, arrived here from Tampa Bay. On Monday last she was employed in bringing sixty Indians from Charlotte Harbour to Tampa. She is two days from Tampa and is on her way to New Orleans, in order to transport the chief Tigertail thence to Tampa Bay; arrangements having been made for his return thither from Arkansas. His presence in Florida, is found necessary by Col. Worth, in order to ensure the surrender of Sam Jones and his band.

What say you, Whigs?—The "Charlotte Journal" suggests the propriety of holding a Whig Convention at this place, at as early a period as convenient, for the purpose of organizing our forces for the elections of next year.—*Raleigh Register.*

[We say, "Go ahead."—OBSERVER.]

The Tennessee Legislature met on the 14th inst. at Nashville. In the Senate, Mr. Turney (a locofoco representing a decided whig district) was elected President by consent, and in the House, Berchell Douglass, of Fayette county (Whig) was elected Speaker, over Hugh L. W. Hill, of Warren, (L. F.) by a majority of three votes. In the Senate, the Locos have a nominal majority of one. On joint ballot, (as in the election of U. S. Senators,) the Whigs will have a majority of two.

There will shortly be issued from the press of Messrs. Lea & Blanchard, a volume by a lady of Virginia—"Tales and Souvenirs of a Residence in Europe."

We had an inkling sometime since that the lady of Senator Rives was about to publish a portion of a journal kept during their residence at the Court of France. We therefore infer she is the author, more particularly as Senator Rives and his family have been for some days superintending the proof sheet of a volume.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Mr. Stephens sailed on Saturday last for Central America, for the purpose of re-exploring the ruins of that region. We believe, however, that it is his intention to confine his travels principally to Yucatan, and to a more minute examination of Uxmal, where, it will be recollected by the readers of his recent volumes, he spent but two days, being obliged to leave in consequence of the illness of Mr. Catherwood. That gentleman has accompanied him on the present voyage, and we may look, therefore, for another volume or two on this most interesting portion of the American continent. We cannot help hoping that Mr. Stephens will be able to bring home some of those ancient relics, and, if possible, to penetrate towards the hidden city of which he speaks in the work already published. We are informed that Messrs. Stephens and Catherwood have supplied themselves with a complete set of Butler's Daguerreotype Apparatus, for the purpose of taking Daguerreotype impressions of the ruins they meet with.—*N. Y. Courier.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct. 20.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 50	Lime,	$2½ a $2½
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Bacon,	7½ a 8	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	a 30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	70 a 75
Coffee,	10 a 13	Nails, cut,	6½ a 6¾
Cotton,	7 a 8¼	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	16 a 20	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 11
Corn,	45 a 50	Lump,	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	60 a 75
Flour,	$5 a $6½	Sack,	$2
Feathers,	35 a 40	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Tin, box,	$13 a 13½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 5
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a $1 10
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	7 a 8	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd. 3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 6 ditto.

Cotton is selling freely at 7 to 8¼.

WILMINGTON MARKET—October 13.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 00 a 7 00, Flooring 8 00 a 8 25; Timber 5 50 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 16 00 a 18 00, dressed, none; R. O. rough, 11 00 a 12 50; Shingles 1 50 a 4 00; Corn 65 a 70; Salt, coarse, 30 a 35, Rice 3 62 a 3 75.

Naval Stores.—Sales of Turpentine on yesterday at 2 50, making an advance of 10 cents since our last. Tar sold at 1 53, a falling off of 7 cts. per bbl. within the week.

Lumber.—We have not a single sale of river lumber to report; there is none delivering at present.

Timber.—It may be said that timber for steam mill use is a little better in price, sales having been made on yesterday at 5½ and 6¼ per M. No shipping timber coming in.

Bacon.—There is rather an increased demand from the diminution of stocks, though not perhaps any actual advance. Sales are reported of sides at 6¼ a 7, and of Shoulders at 6 a 6¼.

Corn.—The last sale of any quantity was an up county cargo, at 70 cents. The price must come down very soon.

CHERAW MARKET—October 12.

Bacon 9 a 10, Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 9; Corn 50; Flour 5 25 a 6 00; Feathers 40 a 48; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 35 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

New Cotton at Columbia 7 to 8¼. A lot of old sold for 6½. Corn 62½. Flour 7 to 8. Bacon 8 to 14.

Cotton at New York 7½ to 10½; in some instances an advance of ¼ cent. Flour 5 87. Corn 62.

Cotton at Charleston 6½ to 9¼. Flour 6 87 to 7 50. Corn 72.

Cotton at Mobile 8½ to 10. At Augusta 7 to 8¼.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed by E. L. & W. Winslow, the undersigned will sell at the Court House, on Tuesday the 16th November next, a LOT and TENEMENTS, on the North East corner of the Court House Square, adjoining the residence of Jno. Huske.

TERMS—6, 12 and 18 months credit, with interest and approved security.

J. W. WRIGHT, } Trustees.
C. P. MALLETT, }

October 19, 1841. 72ts

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

UNDER the provisions of a Deed of Trust, I will sell at Auction, on the 16th day of November next, at the Market House, the Lot and improvements on the South East corner of the Court House Square, lately occupied by Neill Johnson.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN WINSLOW, Trustee.

October 19, 1841. 72 ts.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. James McDaniel, Mr. JOHN BROWN, to Miss ETTY ANN ATKINSON.

DIED,

In Pittsborough, on the 5th inst., MARY JONES, daughter of the Hon. A. Rencher, aged 3 years and 7 months. In offering the tribute of sympathy to the bereaved parents of this lovely child, it will not be thought extraordinary to say, that few have been called to bury so many bright hopes as are to-day laid in the dust. Perhaps there is not to be found a more remarkable intellectual development than was exhibited by her infant child. Also, on the 21st ult., Mrs. LUCIA GARDNER, wife of Jas. H. Gardner, Esq.

In Leon county, Florida, Gen. ELI B. WHITTAKER, in the 71st year of his age; formerly of Halifax county, N. C.

At Newbern, on the 9th inst. Mrs. JANE HUTCHINSON, wife of Mr. John Hutchinson. Also, on the same day, ANN MARIA, aged 5 years, and on the 6th, HENRIETTA, aged 9 years, daughters of Mr. Roderick Phillips.

In Guilford county, on the 5th inst. Mr. MILTON A. MEREDITH, aged 23. Also, on the 8th inst. advanced age, Mr. WILLIAM LINDSAY. Also, on the 5th, JOHN MITCHELL, aged 60. He left $750 to several societies connected with the Presbyterian Church.

In Rockingham county, on the 30th ult. Mr. JOHN WYATT STEBBELFIELD.

In Charlotte, on the 8th inst., Mr. EDMUND H. BOLTON, aged 50 years. He was employed in the U. S. Branch Mint in this place, and a native of the city of Philadelphia.

In Mocksville, on the 5th inst. of Typhus fever, in the 20th year of his age, ALEXANDER C. McNAULAY, eldest son of Mr. Thomas McNaulay.

Suddenly, in Salisbury, on the 12th inst. Dr. CHARLES K. WHEELER, aged 55 years. The deceased was a native of Great Barrington, Massachusetts, but a citizen of Salisbury for the last five or six years.

In Lexington, Davidson County, JOHN BRAGRAVE, Esq.

In Mecklenburg county, on the 29th ult. Mrs. RACHAEL JULIAN, relict of the late Jacob Julian, aged about 80. Also, on the 2nd inst. of bilious fever, Mr. WALTER FERRIS, in the 21st year of his age. Also, in that county, on the 3d inst. Miss JANE E. MATTHEWS, daughter of Hugh H. and Jane P. Matthews, in the 20th year of her age. Also, on the 4th inst. Mrs. MARY MATTHEWS, (mother of the above,) consort of H. H. Matthews, dec'd. in the 52nd year of her age.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, October 16, Steamer Hercules, with boat B. Rush in tow, with Goods for S. P. Hawley, E. J. Hale, Mrs. Rhodes, Dr. B. Robinson, Magill, McLean, C. P. Mallett, C. Cassels, J. H. Wellons, C. T. Haigh, H. L. Mercover, Brown & Jones, J. W. Baker and T. C. Elake, of this place, and for Bostick & McKenzie, T. Fales, J. Saunders, D. Lorman, G. H. Lee, S. L. Jones, Thomas & Pethick, J. W. Thomas, W. W. Elias, C. F. Moss & Co., L. Springs, M. Parise, T. H. McKenzie, Tickle & Boothe, A. Lindsay, P. Thomas and Moses Turner, of the interior.

Also, on the same day, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for H. Branson, Robbins Company, A. Mel. McKay, J. D. Williams, M. N. Leary, George McNeill, J. Brown, David Shaw, James Malone, W. H. Bayne and Lieut. S. A. B. Wallace, of this place; and for J. Cowan, G. W. Brown, B. F. Foxley, S. Kerr, Salisbury Company, J. C. Ruffin, S. T. Pfohl, Prof. Mitchell, Lexington Company, A. S. Williams, Humphreys & Gaither, J. D. Dixon, J. McNeill, N. King, D. B. Murphy and T. J. Murphy, of the interior.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

October 7.—Schr. Charles F. Thom from New York. On the 3d instant, in Lat. 35 50, 71 west Long., experienced a heavy gale which carried away her Mainmast. 8.—Brig Hesperus from Laguira. 9.—Brig Eliza & Susan from New York. 12.—Brig Pearl from St. Thomas. 12.—Barque Don Juan from New York; Brig Wave from Boston.

DEPARTURES.

October 6.—Schr. Ledenia & Eliza for Philadelphia. 8.—Schr. Julia from New York.

☞A series of Meetings will commence in the Baptist Meeting House on Friday evening. Oct. 20.

MUSIC ON THE PIANO.

THE Subscriber having a sufficient number of Scholars already engaged to justify his stopping in Fayetteville, offers his services as a Teacher of Music on the Piano; and also to tune Pianos for such as may desire it. Lessons will be given at the dwellings of the Pupils.

As a stranger, he brings testimonials of his character and qualifications, which will be furnished on application to himself or at the Book Store of Mr. Hale. JOHN HENRY KRUTZE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 18.

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Do.,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Mag-on Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil,
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
16 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Tenerife, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed.

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Colt, the Murderer.—Colt's native place, as he stated on his examination, is Hartford, Connecticut, where his parents still reside. We understand that his father has been for many years Comptroller of the State, one of the highest offices in the Commonwealth, and also extensively engaged in the printing of silks and other branches of manufacture. We have been told that the family are highly esteemed, but known to be of violent passions, over which few of them have any great control. One of the sisters of the prisoner a few years since committed suicide.

While quite young, the prisoner was detected in some dishonesty, and at an early age he fled from his father's house to one of the Southern States, where he remained for some four years, procuring a support by various means, sometimes by honorable labor, and at others by dishonest tricks. Some time after this he was charged with swindling operations in Philadelphia; and in 1839 he was brought before the police of this city for having burglariously entered the office of Judge Inglis, at that time in Wall street, and stolen sundry papers therefrom. A lot of skeleton keys were then found in his possession, and he was held to bail under the name of Brown, but his case was never brought to trial.

[We give the above sketch, for the purpose chiefly, of preface to the following just and impressive comment of the New York *Tribune*:

"From this beginning, which many are prone to think exceedingly small, to what a depth of horrid guilt and blasting infamy has he plunged! Thus may we learn that crime has a vital, growing power, which, though contemptible to the outward eye in its first shooting forth, soon spreads abroad its branches, thrusts downward deep into the heart its mighty roots, and overshadows the whole inner being with its death-distilling shade. What treasures would this wretched man now gladly give could he again be placed upon the scenes of his first lapses from honesty and truth, the bitter fruits of whose "foul flowering is now to reap!"

Mammoth Iron Steamer.—The great iron steamer now being built at Bristol, in England, will no doubt, when completed, be regarded as one of the most extraordinary mechanical wonders in the world. She will carry five masts, and her tonnage will reach the enormous extent of 3,600. Her length on deck is 324 feet. She will have four engines of 300 horse power each, and she is expected to be completed by the 1st of May next. She is destined, in the first place, for the Arctic seas; but should that fail, she is so constructed that paddles may be readily resorted to. Her hull is divided into compartments, so that if one should become injured, the accident would not affect the safety of the vessel. Her workmanship throughout is described as of the very highest style of art. She will be filled with water before she is launched, and thus her tightness tested. The iron (all wrought) is more than half an inch thick. She will cost something like $500,000, and, as is supposed, will be commanded by Captain Hosken.

ENGLISH ITEMS.

Mr. Stevenson, the American Minister, it is said, will probably leave in the Great Western, on the 23d of October, for the United States.

Messrs. S. Cunard, of Halifax, George Burns, of Glasgow, and D. McIver, of Liverpool, the contractors with the English Government for carrying the North American mails, are to have £70,000 per annum as soon as they shall run every week between Liverpool and Halifax regularly.

A poor seaman, named John Fisher, is likely to obtain the title and estates of the Earldom of Rosse in Ireland. He has been summoned to London by the Court of Chancery.

A man named Bernard Cavanah, who boasts that he has lived for five years without food of any kind, confined himself to be confined in a room, by a gentleman who doubted the powers which he claims for himself, for ten days without eating or drinking, and on the eleventh day was taken out in the presence of several scientific gentlemen in perfect health, and bearing no evidence of the severe test to which he had been subjected.

The London capitalists have refused to take any part of the twelve million loan authorized by Congress. The Times attributes this refusal to the course taken by Gov. McNutt, of Mississippi.

It is stated by the Bristol Standard, that in a short time the merchants of St. Petersburg will have a direct line of steam communication, via the north of Germany, Yarmouth, and Bristol, with New York.

We learn from St. Petersburg, 26th ultimo, that the great hall of St. George of the Winter Palace, which had just been rebuilt, had given way, and all the splendid Italian paintings and vases which it contained been destroyed. The loss is estimated at several millions of francs. No life was lost, and the remainder of the palace was intact. On the day before the accident a chapter of the order of St. George was held in the hall which has fallen.

Oldest Man in New England.—Deacon John Whitman was born in Bridgewater, March 25, 1735, and has entered upon his one hundred and seventh year. His bodily health is good, and he is able to walk out without a cane. His mental faculties have failed him, and he has lost his eyesight. He has been a temperate man all his life; not having tasted ardent spirits for the last fifty years.

Snakes.—The editor of the Concordia (Louisiana) Intelligencer says: "Louisiana is a delightful country, but very snaky. Our office and sleeping room are so near to, that they may be said to be inside of a cotton field. Every night on going to rest we have to shake the snakes out of the bed; we consider it amusement to kill three or four before getting to sleep. What makes us write about snakes is that we have just been disturbed by a long garter crawling over the table, making rather free with our newspapers. We have an idea of setting up a snake museum."

NEW AND *CHEAP* GOODS.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the recent arrivals from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; white, red, and green Flannel, 4-4 and 6-4; Merinos, French and English; 2100 pieces Calico; plain Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Irish Linens, Lawns and Drapery, Bolting Cloths; Brown and Bleached Domestics, from 3-4 to 6-4, with many other articles. All of which, being bought at the lowest Package price, are offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 6, 1841. 66-tf.

NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags RIO COFFEE,
15 do. prime Java ditto,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore and Bank,)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 Kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 Kegs Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 Boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only*.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 29, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the case may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyrck of New York, and with the renewed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos, and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

Messrs. Hall & Jennings:

Gentlemen, In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyrck's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyrck's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's make at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyrck, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is my report and impartial to the Burr trimmer, as it will run much more steadily when it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shown to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 22, 1841. 53tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 64tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square.

April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslins-de-Laine, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, Black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR PIANO FORTE, which has been used, though not injured, but for which a liberal deduction will be made. For information apply at this office.

September 10. 67-tf.

COTTON GINS.

I HAVE a few COTTON GINS unsold at Hall & Johnson's, Fayetteville. They will be sold at reduced prices, at 6 months credit. A liberal discount will be made for cash.

JOHN W. POWELL.

August 18, 1841. 64-3m

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING.

THE Subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform the public, that he has commenced the above business on Market Square, next door to Mr. James R. Gee's, where he will keep constantly on hand and for sale, Carriage, Barouche, Sulkey, Carryall, and Wagon

HARNESS,

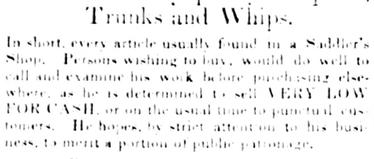
Saddles, of every quality and price, Trunks and Whips.

In short, every article usually found in a Saddler's Shop. Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell VERY LOW FOR CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers. He hopes, by strict attention to his business, to merit a portion of public patronage.

☞ REPAIRING of every description in his line promptly attended to, and moderate charges made.

JOHN S. RABOTEAU.

September 29, 1841. 69-3m



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers.

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Baroneches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are now finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, October 1, 1841.

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS,

PUBLISHED BY ROBINSON, PRATT & CO., No. 63 Wall street, New York:—

Comstock's Natural Philosophy, enlarged.
Comstock's Chemistry, with all the late discoveries.
Comstock's Young Chemist, for beginners.
Comstock's Botany, containing plates of flowers, sentiments of flowers, &c.
Comstock's Young Botanist, for beginners.
Comstock's Geology, useful to agriculturists.
Comstock's Mineralogy, do do.
Comstock's Physiology, for schools and families.
Olney's School Geography and Atlas, containing the latest information, and used and approved most extensively throughout the country.
Olney's Introduction to Geography, with numerous pictures and maps.
The Child's Book of Geography, by S. R. Hall.
Olney's Natural Preceptor, a popular reading book for schools and academies.
Bentley's Pictorial Spelling Book, the most beautiful spelling book ever published, and most highly approved when known.
Preston's Book-Keeping, by single and double entry, containing also rules for equation of payments.
Kirkham's Principles of Elocution, with examples.
Cowper's Virgil, with English notes.
Greenleaf's Grammar Simplified.
Robinson's History of England, with plates, neatly bound, suitable also for school libraries.
Goldsmith's Geographical View of the World, for school libraries.
Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols., school libraries.
Josephus' History of the Jews, 6 vols., school libraries.
The Family Polyglott Bible, two sizes, convenient in form, in various bindings, and well printed and cheap.

Most of the above works are in extensive use in all parts of the United States and Canada, and their circulation is continually on the increase. They are furnished at the most reasonable rates, and to avoid an unreasonable tax upon parents, such alterations only are made in them as the advance of science requires. In Press, The Family and School Dictionary, on a new plan, with illustrations and examples. By Rev. G. H. Gallaudet, and Rev. Horace Hooker.

The above School Books for sale by

E. J. HALE, Bookseller,
Fayetteville, N. C.

September 18, 1841. 63tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have connected themselves in the Mercantile Business, under the firm of J. C. & G. B. ATKINS. They intend keeping a large and general assortment of Merchandize, at wholesale and retail. They will be found at the old Stand of G. B. Atkins, where they wish to see their friends and customers.

JOHN C. ATKINS.
G. B. ATKINS.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLY OF MERCHANDIZE, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats and Shoes, Bonnets and Umbrellas, Foolscap & Letter Paper, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Saddles, Bridles, &c., Crockery and Glass-Ware, Blacksmith's Tools, Hollow Ware, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

GROCERIES

Of all kinds; all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash, Back-country Produce, or on credit for approved notes. The Stock is very heavy, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and the public in general.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25, 1841. 69tf

NEW STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large Stock of articles in the above line, purchased by himself in New York, which he will sell at his usual low prices. Besides a full supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, STANDARD WORKS, &c., he has a few ANNUALS for 1842, a great variety of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, with some new works, as Stephens' INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL IN CENTRAL AMERICA; Lady Blessington's IDLER IN ITALY, &c. &c.

Of STATIONARY, a full supply of Blank Books of various descriptions, Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Cheap and Superfine Writing Papers, among which is Ruled Cap at $2 25 per ream, and Ruled Letter Paper at $1 25 per half ream; Wrapping and Drawing Papers, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

September 28, 1841.

THE SUBSCRIBER

STILL continues to do business at his old Stand, four doors East of the Observer Office and Book Store, where he has and will still continue to keep on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Saleratus, Epsom Salts, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, White Lead in Oil, Tanner's Oil, Hollow Ware, Iron, Nails, Axes, Steelyards, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, with a variety of other articles not enumerated in the Grocery line, viz.—

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

Calicoes, Shirtings, 3-4 and 4-4, Sattinets, Cloths, Flannels, Cassins, Wool and Cotton Cards, &c. &c., all of which he offers low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

September 24, 1841. 69tf

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, Jones's last Novel, De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d, Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote, Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman, Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates, &c.

E. J. HALE.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Strangury! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human assistance. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

Observer. ☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.* ☜

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,

Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

May 5, 1841. 52tf

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE for AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacturer in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried.—His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ex. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term 1841.

John Moore and others, *vs.* James Moore, Adm'r. and others, distributees of William Moore, deceased. } *Petition for Distribution.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Allen Taylor and Thomas Newton are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to plead, answer or demur the Petitioners' Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against them, and the case set down to be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of August, A. D. 1841, and of American Independence, the 66th year.

Issued 7th Sept., A. D. 1841.

SH'D. HOWELL, Clerk C. C.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

HUMAN HAIR.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 128 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[From the Wayne.]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
City of Philadelphia. }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, L. S. the sixth day of December, &c.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it, for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles, for all Dropsy, Tender Feet, Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers, Croup, Whooping Cough, Scald Head, tightness of the chest especially in children, Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing, Flesh Wounds, Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. To not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direct with you, and test by that, or never buy it, for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York, and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A Fresh Supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrenging with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT an application will be made to the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, after the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the reissue of a certificate for Thirteen Shares of the Stock of the said Bank in my name, the original being lost.

WILLIAM HOOPER.

Fayetteville, July 25, 1841. 60-3m

BOOK BINDERY, AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done, and in the style in which it may be ordered. Such works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered with *Spring Back*, he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of Music Books &c. in the most *handsome* or plain style, and to business men, the making and binding of Account Books.

He proposes to *paint* and *letter* on Panels, Backs of *Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville, N. C. where will be found a hand for him, and charge *no more* than his resident work at home.

DAVID CLEWELL.

Salem, N. C. June 22, 1841. 53-tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, ROTTEN PARIS WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, MASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Nine, Pipes and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Brown Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, such as Spirituous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering either for plain or ornamental. Considering my Work. Any person wanting work done will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber on a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 58tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment by monthly installments.

THE undersigned, as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will take river risks on Cotton from Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 13, 1841. 65tf

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McAIN.

June 16, 1841.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Hunters' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale at the low rate of 25 cents per dozen.—A superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTIN.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 1tf

The "Drobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as exemplified by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that most nations of the Indian Botany Bustry Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted, for one Dyspepsia, Bronchial Irritation, Impurities and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventuate destroy the stomach, &c. and cannot be counteracted by any of the that are truly effective. Removing obstructions giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with such directions accompanying each box. They are prepared by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated these complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 8tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Drobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy relief. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

SOUTHERN TONIC
COSTER & COXE

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant, indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.